AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Mr. SUNNER, (free soil) of Mass., presented a memola from citizens of Massachusetts, setting forth the
arising from emigrants, and particularly from RokenCatholics, and asking Congress for a head tax not
sesthan \$250 on each foreigner arriving in the country. erred to Committee on the Judiciary. CALIFORNIA LAND COMMISS

On motion of Mr. Gwin, (dem.), of Cal., the bill con-taining the California Land Commission, which passed the House yesterday, was taken up and passed withou

Mr. Brodhead's Bounty Land bill was resumed Mr. Dodge's (of Iowa) amendment to Mr. Clayton's amendment, the former proposing a maxium of 320 acres in one tract, and 640 in one township, was

Mr. Chase spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Claytor

Mr. Chase spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Clayton against it.

Adopted—yeas 24, nays 15.

The question then recurred on Mr. Clayton's amendment, which doubles both the maximum and minimum number of acres aforesaid.

Mr. Chatron said that, with the amendment just passed, he should be compelled to vote against his own amendment, as the quantities of land would be too limited to give proper effect to the bill.

The amendment was then adopted—yeas 22, nays 14.

Mr. FISSENDEN, (whig) of Me., proposed an amendment, in order to admit the soldiers called out to repel the invasion at the Northeastern boundary to participate in the benefits of the bill.

Mr. FOOTS, (whig) of Vt.—I also propose to include, by amendment, the troops who went to Plattsburg to repel the British in September, 1813.

Mr. RROHEAD, (dem) of Pa., objected to the enlargement of the provisions of the bill, and feared its accumulated amendments would destroy it.

Mr. BROHEAD, (dem) of Pa., objected to the enlargement of the provisions of the bill, and feared its accumulated amendment, which was to make beneficiaries of those who were engaged in active military service at any time for the United States, whether the government thereof ever recognized such services as pertaining to any war or not.

Mr. BELL submitted an amendment, intended to in-

or not.

Mr. Bell submitted an amendment, intended to include the submitted both of Mr. Foot's and Mr. Fessenden's propositions.

Mr. Fissenders refused to accept it.
The discussion then became general.

Mr. Phart was urging the claims of a large class of the lilitia of Maryland, when the Senate went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1854. PLOATING LIGHTS AT THE MOUTH OF NEW YORK HARROR Mr. WHEELER, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a memorial from shipmasters and shipping merchants of New York relative to certain floating lights at the mouth of that

harbor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.
THE MEMPHIS NAYY YARD.
On motion of Mr. STANTON, (dem.) of Tenn., the message from the President relative to the re-establishment the many yard at Memphis was referred to a special

Mr FENTON, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill for utinuing the improvement of the harbor of Dunkirk. laferred to the Committee on Commerce. MEDIATION IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS-DEBATE ON KNOW NOTH-

INGISM.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole,

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill for the relief of the purchase rs and locators of swamp and overdowed lands.

Mr. Harris, (dem.) of Miss., got up, as he said, to shut the door against Southern treachery. As he spoke in low and rather indistinct tones, members crowded round, the better to hear. Persons outside the bar could only catch a word occasionally, but had the full benefit of a chorus of laughter, now and then from the honorable inside listeners. A stray sentence, however, informed us that he was against this government mediating in the European war, and thought we had better settle our own difficulties at home, before we undertake to adjust the quarrels of others. If we attempt this, we will get ourselves into a kind of "hodge podge." It appeared Mr. Harris was in no proper condition to Speak, and by the persuasion of a colleague, be yielded the floor.

Mr. SOLLERS, (whig.) of Md., wanted to speak of the triumphs of that "despised and objectionable sect, known as Know Nothings." that wretched, deceitful party, unworthy of the confidence of the American people, which seeks to violate the constitution and overturn the government, as its opponents charge. The gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Keltt.) objected to Know Nothingsim because he chose to say it originated in Massachusetts. In his (Mr. Soller's) opinion, it came from the proper spot; Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexington are in Massachusetts, and the descendance of those who there fought will not forget the foreigners who battled against them in the contest for iberty. This spirit of Know Nothings are for preserving frough the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaara cand Maryland. He wondered politicians did not ke a lesson from these great American demonstrations. Cafa from interfering with State rights, as charged by tr. Keitt, he said know Nothings are for preserving the nion of the States. If he knew anything, they look on he Southern fanatic and the Northern abolitionist in the same unfaverable light, and Union—against secssionists, on the one side, and prostavery men and abolitionists, on the other. As Mr. Barry and Mr. Keitt had told the House what the Know Nothings will do, he (Sollers) would tell it what they would not do. They will not dissolve the Union, but uphold it as the sheet anchor of republican safety. Another thing is, they will not say an appropriation for rivers and harbors is constitutional, whon the former passes through three States, and unconstitutional when passing through one only. (Laughter.) They do not intend to permit Southern mulliflers to assert a doctrine of secession after submitting to the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision regarding the constitutionality of important questions. They do not intend to quibble about the interpretation of the constitution like a prode, and violate it like a prostitute.

Mr. REITT—I have a single question to ask—
Mr. SOLIEBS—I expected to be interrupted—
Mr. SHITT—I have a single question to ask—
Mr. SHITT—I have a single question to ask—
Mr. SHITT—I have a single question to to defend Know Nothingism; and as to the secrecy of the order, he said the democratic party ought not to complain, as they last night held a caucus, or secret meeting, on the great tariif question.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I hen you back out?

Mr. SOLIEBS—I will never take the construction of the gentleman of Ohio on constitutional law. (Laughter.)

Mr. GIDDINGS—Then you back out?

Mr. GIDDINGS

Mr. Gibbings—i did not know a Know Nothing in Michigan.

abolitionists?

Mr. Gidense—I did not know a Know Nothing in Michigan.

Mr. Bruart—Was not every candidate on the State and Congressienal ticket put in nomination by the whigs and abolitionists, notoriously known in Michigan as a "Know Nothing."

Mr. Gidense—I did address an intelligent audience in Michigan on the principles I profess, but never heard any intimation that my bearers were know Nothings. I want all parties, here or eisewhere, to avow and proclaim their sentiments without deception and fraud.

Mr. Karr, alluding to Mr. Soller's remarks about recession and abolitionism, said, as to nullification, it had been illustrated and expounded by the great intellects of his own State, Calhoun, McDuffee, Hayne, Preston, and all other great men, who swept in a convolution of splendor the sky of South Carolina. We he said, fought the battle openly. The nullification party of 1832 sought no subterracean hole to ferment in, and no Cataline was there to foster midnight conspiracy. We offered to fight the government principle in open day—the government fought under its stars and stripes, but the sons of South Carolina were under their paimet to fing in defence of their friends, and ready to perish for their rights. I was a member of the secession party of 1850. The sons of that State are ready to give their blood when the country demands it; but, in times of peace, if the government strikes at our liberties, by Heaven we will strike back! I only owe allegiance to may State, and through my State to the general government. When anything personal is said I shall answer two monosyllable. (Sensation.)

Mr. Larrides, (dem.) of Va., said he imagined that not per out of five men in the House had thought of the landing bill since the discussion commenced. It was to lieve purchasers and locators of swamp and overlawed lands. Throughout his remarks he confined himlift to the principles of the buil. The bill was finally amended and passed, when the outcadjourned.

closing forever upon the world!

To-morrow, the new year will be welcomed into existence amid scenes of general dissipation and rejoicing—

the President's levee being the great centre of attraction

here. The old and the young, the proud and the hum-

committees, and ready for disposition by the respective bodies.

In the political circles here we now have for subjects of discussion the Kinney expedition, Molina's protest and Marcy's reply, the Dominican treaty, the action of the British and Freuch Consuls and the Caznean protest, the American mediation resolutions, Marcy's being backed out by the Dutch, and his forthcoming explanation and defence; and lastly, the expected executive message to Congress on our Spanish relations, trying the Ostend policy and adopting the filibustering tone towards Cuba. It is believed that this message will result in Marcy's resignation and a reorganization of the Cabinet.

E.

New Year's in Washington-The Scene at the White House-Crowd of Visiters-Cabinet Receptions-Calls

of the President upon Gen. Cass and Others-Literary

Washington has been all alive to-day with greetings of the New Year. From morning till night broadcloth and white kids have been perambulating the streets,

dodging into this door and out at that, the patrician and

plebeian owners jostling each other in the best demo-

cratic harmony. The White House was the centre of attraction, and the common "starting point" of the day

with strangers. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the diplomatic corps was received by the President, and, I

presume, feasted upon whatever the stomach inclined to, from plum cake to ginger snaps, and from egg-nogg to soda water. As this corps was received by itself, no "outsiders" being admitted, we only know of the treat-

ment it met with from hearsay evidence. At the hour for the reception however, hundreds of the " sovereign peo-

ple" crowded around the mansion doors on the outside to

get a glimpse of the representatives of foreign courts as they were ushered in. It was an exhibition interesting to

those who had not witnessed it before. These guests

came in all the pharaphernalia of court costumes, some

plumed with feathers, stars and lace, others in simple military uniforms. The Court reception was ended at 12 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open to all who wished to pay their respects to the President. In the entrance hall was stationed a band of music, a happy auxiliary to the scene. The crowd was tremendous, and

the pushing, jamming and squeezing industriously kept up for two hours time. After being borne along nolens rolens through the outside doors, the visiters were car-

ried two abreast through an inner door into the presence

of the President and his wife. Here Jonas D. Hoover,

Esq., the Marshal of the District of Columbia, was the Master of Ceremonies, and taking the name of the visit-er, introduced him to Mr. Pierce, who took him, or she,

(as the case might be) by the hand, and said, "How are

wards.

Besides the President, the Cabinet officers, with one

Besides the President, the Cabinet officers, with one or two exceptions, according to the usual custom, kept open house, and at the residence of each about the same scene was repeated as above described. Secretary Marcy put on his blandest manner, and ran the President hard on the number of his visiters. Apart from the receptions of the public by the above public servants, New Year's day here differs nothing from New York. Public men who are stepping at the various hotels were generally run down with visiters, where it was known they kept open house, or, in other words, provided anything for the good of the appetite and stomach.

provided anything for the good of the appetite and stomach.

After the President had ended his respects to the public, and the White House was closed, he took the arm of Secretary Davis and had his turn in visiting. He called on Gen. Cass at Willard's Hotel, on several Senators, the Cabinet, and a few of the foreign ministers. Frank looks used up. In dress he is a perfect Broadway swell, but his face looks haggard and careworn.

A literary entertainment is to come off here on Wednesday evening next, of some momest. The Delta Kappa Spailon fraternity held their annual convention here on that night, when an oration is to be delivered by Edward C. Billings, of Yale College, and a poem by Charles T. Congdon, a Boston editor. Nineteen colleges are to be represented. The affair promises to be of special interest to college graduates all over the country, large numbers of whom are pouring into the city already. During the week the fraternity sit down to dinner at Willard's Hotel.

Washukoron, Jan. 2, 1855.

Congress at Work Again—Anticipated Speech of Senator Sumner on Mediation—Speculators in Congress—Senator Mallory—Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., and the

Massachusetts Senatorship. Legislators have buckled on their armor for a winter's contest, but all they have done to-day was only "to march up the hill, and then march down again." The House opened with the consideration of Cobb's graduation bill, an amendment to the act approved last August, entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators."
This bill has attached to it a heavy load of amendments,

more, in fact, than it can bear. After an unprofitable debate upon it, it was re-committed to the Committee on

Public Lands. It isn't likely that Congress will waste much more time over this nonsensical bill.

In the Senate the day was passed in a discussion of Brodhead's bounty land bill. Like the bill of Mr. Cobb,

Washington, Jan. 2, 1855.

Celebration in Washington.

In the Senate the day was passed in a discussion of Brochead's bounty land bill. Like the bill of Mr. Cobb, above referred to, this is clogged with amendments which will probably defeat it. Senator Summer, it is understood, will, upon the arst opportunity—perhaps to morrow—introduce the mediation project between the belligerents of Europe, and sustain it with all his powers of eloquence and logic. I know that the Russian minister, in a conversation upon this subject, stated that although he had no official instructions upon the matter, yet he fully believed his government would accept the mediation proposed in Senator Sumner's resolution. This resolution 'suggests the offer of the mediation of this government to the beligerent governments of Europe, with a view to remove their present controversy from the destructive umpirage of war to a diplomatic adjudication, and thus secure to their people and the commerce of the world the blessings of peace. The propriety of such a disposition of the European troubles is apparent in the present case particularly, relating as it does wholly to the construction of treaties which must eventually, however great the loss of blood and treasure, be settled in this way. Why not come to this point at once and save a continent from the demons of war. The public here are on the quá vier for this speech, and crowd the Senate galleries to overflowing—the ladies particularly, in whose eyes Mr. Sumner is a great gun, being a bachelor, a Senator and a man of wealth.

It is understood that a whig member of Congress has lately been engaged in purchasing up, at a depreciated rate, certain claims for returned duties. He bases his speculation upon the probability of Congress passing an act to refund the duties in question, but it is very doubtful fan exposure of the circumstances will not have the effect of inducing this body to pause, ere they legislate for the benefit of a member who has so far forgotten his duty. In the absence of Dr. Gwin, he will act as chairman of the Senate Committee on

some attention among politicians. The Let' lature of this winter select a successor to Senator Ju ins Rockwell, who took the place of Edward Everett by executive appointment. The election is for a term of four years from the 4th of March next. Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., the great Know Nothing champion of the House, it seems to be generally admitted, is the most likely to receive this legislative favor. The contest lies between Mr. Banks and Gen. Henry Wilson, the latter being the favorite of the free soilers. Mr. Banks, who is now absent in Boston to deliver a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association of that city, is a sound national man, an orator, a man of acknowledged ability, and, in these respects, the preferable candidate. NELLE. Washington, Dec. 31, 1854.

Noting of the Year—President's Levee—Modus Operan.

Number of Bills Passed—Reports of Committees—Plitical Topics—Cuban Message—Warlike Appearanc—Marcy's Resignation—Probable Reorganization

the Colons of the inet, de., de. the Cabinet, dc., dc.

Farewell, departing year! farewell!
Thy reign is almost o'er.

And during its brief existence, through what scenes and changes we have passed! Who would be willing again to encounter its dangers and hardships, its fears and anxieties? And yet how few, comparatively speaking, have realized a permanent improvement morally, physically, or intellectually, during the year which is now closing forever upon the world!

The Colt Investigating Committee—The Power to Compel Witnesses to Attend, &c., &c.

It is understood that Mr. Letcher, on the part of the

It is understood that Mr. Letcher, on the part of the Colt Investigating Committee, as it is termed, will report to the House upon the first opportunity, that the committee finds itself without power to compel the attendance of witnesses, or force them to answer queries, and asking authority of the House to cause the arrest of these refractory individuals.

We believe the fact is, the committee summoned a vitness who had lest easily been two or three days by here. The old and the young, the proud and the humble, the rich and the poor, will throng the Presidential mansion to-morrow, eager to see and be seen, and each wishing the other many returns of the same happy season. To all it will be a grand annual holiday, except to the President himself. To him it will be a day of severe toil and fatigue. Just think of having to shake hands with ten or fifteen thousand visiters; and all for formality's sake! And in addition to the shake of the hand, every one expecting a smile and some kind expression from the President, in reply to his or her congratulations. When this ceremony is all over with we may expect a rapid discharge of business in the two houses of Congress, as it is the intention of the members then to go to work in earnest, and make up for lost time.

There have already been sixty-one bills passed by the lower house, and perhaps as many by the Senate; and a great amount of work has been reported by the several committees, and ready for disposition by the respective bodies.

we believe the fact is, the committee summoned a witness who had last session been two or three days be-fore them with a view to the inquiry as to what he knew relative to bribery and corruption, in the passage of the Nebraska bill. It is rather a singular inquiry, and is of a piece with the absurd conduct of the committee and is of a piece with the absurd conduct of the committee since the start. Nevertheless, the point raised is one of no little interest, and its discussion will probably elicit the discovery that neither branch of Congress has any power to raise judicial committees, to administer oaths, power to raise judicial committees, to administer outus, compel the attendance of witnesses, or punish citizens not members of Congress, for contempt.

By a very loose practice it has been taken for granted, that as the Parliament of England exercises the power

to compel the attendance of witnesses, punish for con-tempt, &c., the Congress of the United States has simitempt, &c., the Congress of the United States has similar power; and even Jefferson in his Manual takes it for granted that such is really the case. But a few moments reflection will show that there is a wide difference between the powers, privileges, and prerogatives of the British Parliams and the Congress of this country. In the first place, common law prevails in England, and under it the Parliament there may claim to derive its judicial power to protect itself. Then, again, the Parliament is the High Court of the realm, and its acts are the law of the land uncenditionally, and without appeal. There being no written constitution in England, custom and precedent become the rules by which everything is governed. In the United States all this is reversed. Here—in the federal government—the common law does not prevail. We are governed wholly by statutary law. Then we have a written constitution, and Congress possesses no powers not granted or set down in that instrument. To carry out the comparison, Congress is not the High Court of the country, nor are its decrees binding only in so far as they adhere within the strict limits of the constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States is the court of appeal from the laws of Congress, and that body alone can determine as to the validity of the laws.

It is, therefore, clear that as the common law does not prevail in the federal government, Congress cannot claim to exercise functions which the English Parliament exercises only through the common law. Congress may have the power to pass a law in the usual way, establishing fadicial tribunals by either body, and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and when this is done it will be statutary law. But no such law is now found on the statute books, and until it is passed neither the House or the Senate have any right to compel the attendance of witnesses, and when this is done it will be statutary law. But no such law is now found on the statute books, and until it is passed neither the House, or the Senate have a lar power; and even Jefferson in his Manual takes it for granted that such is really the case. But a few moments

er, introduced him to Mr. Pierce, who took him, or she, (as the case might be) by the hand, and said, "How are you to-day, sir?" bowed his head and then turned to the "next customer." After the presentation to the President some were introduced to Mrs. Pierce, who was in the reception room for a portion of the time. From the reception the crowd pushed on through the grand east room, and thence out doors again, through the cast hall. This is the substance of a call upon the President. It was a constant throng from 12 till 2 o'clock—in at one door and out at the other—in which time about 7,000 persons passed "through the mill." Now, whether this visit was agreeable or not is a matter of taste upon which any two may differ. But I am inclined to think that n very few only of all this crowd, after the initiation, would have ventured back again even to have met Franklin Pierce surrounded with all his illustrious predecessors. The "green ones" only call upon the President—strangers in the city, who are ignorant of the trials and hardships of this New Year's visit. Washington people generally know too much to be caught in this crowd, in which is mingled together every variety of character in politics, religion and morals. The bluff back woodsman elbows himself along with the highly scented shahead of our cities, and the divine and pickpocket join fraternally in the general quieze. Ladies were scattered through the throng to-day in large numbers, some of them coming away from the White House with amashed bonnets and riddled dresses, to remind them of their visit ever afterwards.

Besides the President, the Cabinet officers, with one

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1555.

Falling off in the Recenue.

There need be no hurry to throw away money or to dry up the sources from which it flows into the exchequer. I learn this morning that the entire receipts from customs during the month of December are estimated at not more than two millions of dollars, against four millions and a half for December, 1853. The returns at hand cover little more than halt the mouth, but they are sufficient to indicate the astonishing decline which I have mentioned. The receipts at New York for the whole of Pecember, 1853, were about \$3,000,000; up to the 24th of Dec. 1854, they did not exceed \$1,200,000. The heaviest payments of the year are made in this quarter, and that commencing July 1. The available surplus in the Treasury has fallen off already seven millions of dollars is the September. The payments of this month will further reduce the surplus five millions of dollars. By the end of the issal year, whatever other troubles may afflict as, it is reasonably certain we shall not be troubled with a redundancy of money.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1854.

The Dead Letters and Contents—Post Office Depredictions.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, Jan 2, 1854.

The Dead Letters and Contents—Post Office Depredations.

The "dead letter" bureau of the General Post Office Department continues to increase in efficiency and importance. During the quarter of the year which terminated on Saturday evening 2,2'8 letters which contained money were found by the openers and banded over to the clerk charged with their registration. The total amount was \$13,785, and about seven-eighths of it has been restored to the lawful owners. This morning, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoover, one hundred and seventy bags, each containing six bushels of opened dead letters, the work of the last quarter, were conveyed to the suburbs of the city and destroyed by firs.

The last quarter of 1854 was also reneered remarkable by the success which attended the efforts of the department in the detection of rogues. How many families have been made unhappy and ruined by the department in the most pitful sums of money!

THE NEW LAND BILLS.

THE NEW LAND BILLS.

THE GRADUATION LAND SCHEME.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 5, 1854. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. December 26, 1854. Reported back from the committee by Mr. Cobb, with an ameadment, in the nature of a substitute, viz:—Strike out all after the enacting clause, within [brackets,] and insert what follows in italics. Ordered, That its further consideration be posiponed until Tneeday, the 2d January next, and that the bill and proposed amendments be printed.

Mr. Cobb, on leave, introduced the following bill:—A BILL

To amend an act approved the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and lifty-four, entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, [That the act approved fourth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to graduate and reduce the public lands, shall be so construed that affidavits required by the third section of that act may be made before any officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the words "an adjoining" shall be stricken or repealed out, and the letter "a" inserted; and the word "actual" be stricken out in the same section, and the word "atual" be stricken out in the same section, and the word "immediate" inserted or used.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons applying to enter lands under the provisions of the above recited act, shall swear to enter it for their own use, and not in trust for another.] Phat the det approved fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, "to gradual" be stricken out in the same section, and the word "immediate" on a shall be prescribed by the bird section of that act may be made before any office duly authorized by law to administer coats, according to such forms and pursuant to such regulations as shall be prescribed by

Mr. Moreceai Oliver proposes the following amendment:—
Provided. That persons entering lands in the prairie, three or more miles from any public lands subject to sale, on which there is timber suitable for maxing touses and fences, shall not be required to comply with the provisions of the third section of the act to which this is amendatory, so far as it requires that they shall make affidavit that they are entering the same for actual settlement and cultivation immentately; but such persons shall be required to make affidavit that the land proposed to be entered is prairie, and three or more miles from any public lands subject to entry, on which there is timber suitable for house and fore building, and that they are entering the same for their own use, and not in trust for another, and for actual settlement and cultivation within five years from the date of entry. Frovided further, That all entries h refeore made of prairie, as hereinbefore specified, the persons so having entered such prairie shall have the benefits of the pro-

visions of this act as fully as if such entries were made hereafter; but before a patent shall issue for such land, the person so having entered as aforesaid shall, within five years from the date of such entry, satisfy the Register of the Land Office, by his oath or affidavit, and the testimony of one credible witness, that the land so entered is in the prairie, and at the date of the entry was three or more miles from any public lands subject to sale, on which there was timber suitable for house and fence building, and that he has, meanwhile, actually settled on and cultivated the same.

Provided further, That all entries heretofore made by male persons of the age of eighteen years, under the act to which this is amendatory, shall be held good and valid under this act, and they shall have all the benefits of the amendments now made to said act, just as fully as they would have if such entries were so made hereafter. But no patent shall issue for lands so entered by them until they shall, in addition to what is hereinbefore required, satisfy the Register of the Land Office, by their affidavit, that, at the date of their entry under the act to which this is amendatory, they were eighteen and under twenty-one years of age.

And provided further, That all free white male persons of eighteen years of age may avail themselves of the provisions of this act, and that the Register of the Land Office, if not otherwise satisfied, shall require all such persons to make an affidavit touching their age.

Mr. English gave notice of his intention to introduce the following:—

Amend the amendment:—

Amend the amendment proposed by the committee by adding the following:—

And hypereafter be entered under said act, shall be issued until satisfactory proof shall be submitted to the proper Land Office, that the party entering said land has een in the actual possession and cultivation thereof, or if an adjoining farm or plantation, for the period of three years, beginning within sixty days from the date of such entry.

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL. IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, DEC. 12, 1854

THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, DEC. 12, 1854.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Brodhead asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read, and passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed:—

A BILL.

In addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain acts granting bounty land to certain acts granting bounty land to certain energy of the United States.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman, in the navy, except those who have received prize money in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the eighteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land, or where any of those who have so served shall have received a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid.

See, 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any expense whose it is the entitled to the entitled to be entitled to be an interesting to the entitied to

with what he may have heretotore receives, one nundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further suacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a miner child or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children, such widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living: Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application, and at the date of such warrant.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant the issued for any service less than twenty-eight days, or where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, nor unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his right thersto by record evidence of said service, or by two credible witnesses.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred, and located by the warrantes, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty land warrants

Our Harrisburg Correspon Senate Chamber, Harrisburg, Jan. 2, 1855.

Pennsylvania Legislature—Know Nothing Triumphs, &c. In the House of Representatives Henry K. Strang, of Philadelphia, was elected by the Know Nothings Speaker.

The Senate not yet organized. A Know Nothing can-not be elected in this branch. Darsie, of Alleghany, and Price, of Philadelphia, will not vote for a candidate who is not free from that contamination.

Political Intelligence.

THE KNOW NOTHING RESOLUTIONS IN ARKANSAS. Below we publish the celebrated Know Nothing reso-lutions, presented to the Arkansas Legislature by the Hon. Gaddis Miller, of Franklin, and which did not pass:— Hen. Gaddis killer, of Franklin, and which did not pass;—
Whereas, certain persons styling themselves Know
Nothings, have by a union with abolitionists, free soilers, and other traitors to the country, succeaded in obtaining a triumph over the time honored democratic
principles in recent electrons; and whereas, secret political associations are hostile to the genius of our government, and condemned allike by honesty and fair dealing;
and whereas, any political association which either cannot or does not avow its objects, ought not to be tolerated, and should receive the most pointed condemnation
and rebute—Therefore—

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That
the Know Nothings are enemies of our institutions, and
ought not to be countenanced or tolerated in any manner
or form whatever by patriotic men, who wish well to
their country and its government.

KNOW NOTHING GATHERING.—A grand convention of

KNOW NOTHING GATHEURS.—A grand convention of the Know Nothings of Lyan, was held on the 30th ult., for the purpose of presenting to one of the representa-tives elect, James S. Lewis, Esq., a testimonial of their respect and confidence. It has not yet transpired outside of the order, what were the order of per-

SENATOR FROM THE TWENTY-NINTH .- We take it for granted that Senator Clark has sent to Governor Clark his resignation of the official trust of representing the people of the Ontario and Livingston district in the Senate of this State, although we have no direct information on the subject. There being a vacancy, it becomes the dut of the Governor to issue his proclamation, on the subject. There heing a vacancy, it becomes the dut of the Governor dering a special election, and naming the day on which it shall be held, which must be not less than twenty, nor more than forty days from the date of the proclamation. It will excite some surprise if the Governor does not act promptly in this matter, as there are important questions to come before the Senate, upon which the people of the district of his residence will desire to be represented. Doubtless the Governor will take care to have the election early ecough to enable the new Senator to vote on the election of a United States Senator. Will he not?—Albany Argus, Jan. 4.

condition that they violated no rule or regulation whatever hereafter.

The books and pictured cards distributed were about two hundred in number. They contain nothing whatever of a sectarian or objectionable character. They were calculated to amuse and instruct those who received them—nothing more. They could do no possible harm, even if the little creatures who received them were capable of comprehending any theological dogmas whatever, or could know whether they were "heretical" or not. Of the two hundred copies distributed, Messrs, Morange, Chester, McDonald and Shian—the "teachers" to whom we have alluded—returned twenty-six copies!

Where are the rest? Were they not burned?

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States Derisor Court.—Nos. 6, 19, 25 to 33.

SUPERES COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 2887, 2596, 2880, 2444, 1971, 2982, 1665, 2861, 1178, 1177, 1181, 1188, 950, 732, 106, 1191, 1193, 1194, 1194, 1120.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 29, 41, 42, 54, 56, 57 to 58.

57 to 69.

On Wednesday morning, January 3, of congestion of the brain, George Herry, youngest son of Jediah and Georgiana Ryno, aged 4 years, 2 mouths and 18 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 27 Carmine street, this afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Graham, widow of the late Joseph Graham, in the Sutu year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this morning, at eleven o'clock from her late residence, No. 3 Third street.

On Wednesday, January 3, Nicholas Stourmmi, aged 39 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to morrow morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, No. 8 Second avenue. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

attend his tuneral, to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, No. 8 Second avenue. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Philadelphis papers please copy.
On Thursday, January 4, after a short illness, Mrs. Eliza, wife of John T. Stanley, aged 31 years and 25 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers. Lewis, Joseph, and Benj. Corduan, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 142 West Twenty-night street, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.
On Wednesday, January 3, of consumption, CLINTON HARING, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's chapel, Beekman street, to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, without further invitation.
On Wednesday morning, January 3, of paralysis, Mrs. Maria S. Bogardors, reliet of the late Gen, Robert Bogardus, aged 80 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, No. 249 Tenth street, without further notice.
On Thursday, January 4, Francis, youngest son of Joseph S. and Harriet D. Myers.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfathers, John De Lamater and John D. Myers, are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at three c'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 327 West Twenty-third street, without further invitation.

On Thursday, January 4, after a short but severe illness, Budgler, wife of Patrick Tracy, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Vandewater street, to-morrow afternoon, at one o'clock.
On Thursday, January 4, Farky Queen Alling, daughter of Eliza Ann and theodore F. Alling, aged 1 year, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow morning, at televen o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 4

for interment.
On Thursday, January 4, Daniel Sharkey, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 93 Houston street.

On Thursday, January 4, Mrs. MARTHA RIDDLE, aged

On Thursday, January 4, Mrs. MARTHA RIDDLE, aged 51 years.

Her friends, those of her son, William B. Riddle, the members of Mount Vernon Lodge No. 14, A.P. A., and the order in general, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 Mangin street, to morrow morning, at ten o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

On Wednesday, January 3, after a short and severe illness, Mr. John Hackerr, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, at twelve o'clock precisely, from the foot of Fifty-third street, East river. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

on Thursday, January 4, Carris, infant daughter of Charles R. and Harrist Ann Miller.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of the family, No. 196 West Twenty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, this morning, at half past ten o'clock, whence the remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetry.

On Thursday morning, January 4, of scarlatina, Elebera Gallacurett, son of Joseph G. and Mary Jane Merritt.

On Inursoay morning, January S, of scarlatina, Eliberta, Galladortt, son of Joseph G. and Mary Jane Merritt, aged I year. 8 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this afternoon, at two o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 69 Monroe street. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Ct., to morrow morning, for interment.

At his residence, No. 115 West Twenty-fourth street, TROMAS TOWNEED, need 40 years, 7 months and 25 days.

to morrow morning, for interment.

At his residence, No. 115 West Twenty-fourth street,
THOMAS TOWNSEND, aged 40 years, 7 mouths and 25 days.
Waterbury, Conn., papers please copy.
On Thurssay moroing, January 4, Thomas J. Boyd, of
the firm of Boyd & Paul.
His remains will be conveyed to Albany for interment.
On Wednesday, January 3, Whalam O'Brien.
His funeral will take place from the residence of his
mother, No. 162 Smith street, Brooklyn, at half past two
o'clock this afternoon. His friends and acquaintances,
and those of his brothers, John, Hugh, and James O'Donnell, are respectfully requested to attend.
At Westfield, S. I., on Thursday, January 4, Marx,
wife of E. R. Bennet, and daughter of David and Ann La
Tourette, of Richmord Hill, S. I.
The relatives and friends of her husband, and of her
father's family, are respectfully invited to attend her
feneral, to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, from her late residence to St. Andrew's church, Richmond, S. I.
Suddenly, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Marx Eliza Browne,
daughter of the late Henry J. Browne, of Morristown, N. J.
At his residence in Bergen, on Thursday morning,
January 4, Mr. John Giller, aged 75 years.
His funeral will take place from the Episcopal church,
corner of Eric and South Seventh streets, Jersey City, this
afternoon, at half past two o'clock. The friends of the
family are invited to attend.

afternoon, at half past two o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.
On Thursday, January 4 Capt. Thomas K. Camden, aged 34 years and 9 months.
His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-mw, John J. Debow, No. 515 High street, Newark, N. J., to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, without further invitation. Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.
At Fairfield, Conn., on Wednesday, January 3, Genl. CHALLES W. THORP, aged 64 years.
At Rock Island, Illinois, on Tuesday, December 5, Hannah M. Haviland, wife of James G. Bolmer, aged 42 years.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

All packages and letters intended for the NEW YORK

Port of New York, January 4, 1855.

CLEARED.

Ship St Denis, Follansbee, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Ship Souter Johnny, Small, Montevideo. Nesmith & Sons.
Ship Arvum, Chase, Montevideo, Brett, Son & Co.
Ship Geo L Sampson (clipper), Cobb, San Francisco, SutShip Shapabas, Climan. on & Co. Ship Shanghae, Given, New Orleans, J W Eiwell & Co. Bark Queen of the Avon (Br), Davis, London, H & F W

Bark Queen of the Avon (Br), Davis, London, H & F W layer.
Bayer Rejantine, Gleason, Lishem, J W Elwell & Co.
Bark Asolia, Davis, Norfolk, F H Whitmore,
Brig Aspasia (Br), Crow, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston,
Brig Aden (Br), Wright, Kingston, master.
Brig R W Packer, Pool, Port an Prince, J L & H Wilson,
Brig Morney, Hill, Wilmington, Thompson & Finnter.
Schr Ebeneser (Br), Ganden, Lishon, F Alexander.
Schr Rachel Jans, Danlels, Edenton, V An Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Rachel Jans, Danlels, Edenton, V an Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Robin, Wallace, Barrell Stake, Thompson & Hunter.
Schr Grinns, Tuttle, Richmond, C H Fierson.
Schr Milton, Hawkins, Wareham, G M Smith.
Steamer Kennebec, Cope, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c, to Ludlam & Pleanant.
Brig Hiram (Brem), Zenneone, Bremen, 42 days, in ballast, with 103 passengers, to G J Bechtel. Had one death on the passenger.
Schr Lucy Alice (Br), McPhes, Charlottetown, PEI, 10 days, with oats, to J W Lowden. Experienced heavy weather. eather. Schr Thomas W Oleott, Bourse, Richmond, Va. Schr Daniel Webster, Miller, Alexandria for Boston. Schr Edith, Chase, Nerfolk for Ilarwich, Schr Jas Neilsen, Phillips, Philadelphia.

Two galliots, one of which is supposed to be the Fosca Heleas, Portengen, from New Dieppe, to Funch & Meincke, Wind at sunrise, NE; meridian, ESE; sunset, do, with a dense fog.

and Hudson, NYork; Quebec, and bark M Williamson, Philiadelphia.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 31—Arr brig S Webster, Webster, Frovidence for Eastport; abre Wm Bawn, Hulse, Baltimore for Boston; Chioctain, Brewster, New York for Helfast. Sides of Medors, Richards, Ewe York.

Sid Jan 1 brig JD Fennell, Thiladelphia; schrs Mirror, Verill, NYork, Arrete, Hobart, River Head, Li.

Arr Jan 1 schrs Saml Nash, Allen, New York for Boston; Superior, Verill, NYork of Boston; Gilchrist, Virginia of the Helper, Helper, hound Ric Cylons, Gilchrist, Virginia of Batti, Antelope, Arey, Boston for Vinalhaven (lett Bacton Dec 26, experienced heavy weather, was driven toes: harr at this port as above, Also arr bark Sopina, Cailoe, Baltimore via New York for Boston; also, Showafull lightbook, for repairs.

In port 3d, bark Sopina, trips Neptune, S Webster, schrs Wm Hawn, Chieftain, Saml Nash, Naperior, Ophir, Cyclene, Antelope, Haleyon, Kublcon, C H Hale, and Ada Francis.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 4, 4 PM—Arr. bark Pennsylvania (Sard), Guerello, Malaga; Empire, Nickereon, Boston; Sarah Elizadeth, Toothaker, Chais; John Perkins, Hutchinaon, Calais; Sidney Minor, Bolles, Bridgaport, Claistemer M Sandford, Sandford, Nyork; bark St James, Crose, Rio Janeiro; brig Eliza Wolte, Lewis, Key West.

Ship Rip Van Winkle (transport), reported lost in the Black Sca, belonged to Mr Oliver, of Liverpool. She was built at Somerset, Mass, in, 1851, 1907 one register, and insured for about \$75,000 in Wall street.

Ship Thompson, from Callac Aug 17 for United States, anchored in the readstead of fist Thomas Dec 7, for orders, the same day her captain discovered that has was making mater, and the next morning had a survey ordered, which reported ber leaky; and that 200 tone of her gane should be shipped in another vessel for New York, a further survey then to be had. On the alternoon of the 8th, the mate undertook to get under way to get into the harbor, and in

BARK F DEMING, Penfield, bence for Rio Grande, put inte-Norfold Jan .

Part of Cargo.

Bark Rearen, of Belfast, I, lumber laden, abandon and waterlogged, was passed Nov 27, lat 47 15, lon 21 50, dec blown up, spars all standing.

Notices to Mariners.

Bark Tangier, from Memei for New York, Nov 21, off Fair Bark Col Ledyard, Beckwith, from New York for Mobile, Dec 18, lat 33 46, lon 73, CARDENAS—Sid Dec 21 brig Lion, Ingle, Portland.
CINNEUEGOS—Arr Dec 18 brig Gulnare, Thompson, Charles

Chrycegos—Arr Dec 10 orth Guiner, Anothmedes, Mann, for Trinidad to load an assorted cargo for Hamburg at £3 15 per
ton, is 291 tons measurement; reight to be paid according to
estimated capacity of the vessel for sugar; Joulsiana Gr,
Barlew, for New York 30th; and others as before. Cld 23d,
brig Benj Carver, Sawyer, Matanasa, to load for Portland.
LEGRORN—In port Dec 10 brig Martha Worthington, Freeman, for Palermo and Boston next day.
MALAGA—Sld prov to Dec 6 Norwegian brig Raketon, New
York.

MALAGA—Sid prev to Dec 6 Norwegian brig Raketon, New York.

Mrssina—In port Dec 2 barks Fernandina, Wright, for Boston; Ida, Freemax, supposed for do; Empire, York, sup-posed for New York; brig Hsmpden, Jackson, unc. Monreythno—In port Out 15 bark Oceanus, Moore, from Beston (Aug 4) arr 13th for Buenos Ayres as soon as the weather will permit.

ther will permit.

INTO CARELLO—No Am vessel in port abt Dec 15.

ETC CARELLO—No Am vessel in port abt Dec 15.

THOMAS—In port Dec 16 brig Cynthia, Hall, for New Stream Leone - State Chapter C

On, ready to lond.

Home Ports.

ALEXANDRIA—Arr Jan 2 fehr Sea Witch, New Haven, BATH—In port Dec 30 ship Dashaway, (new) for Calcutts or S days.

ALEXAN DRIA—Arr Jan 2 schr Sea Witch, New Haven. BATH—In port Dec 39 ship Dashaway, new) for Calcutta 2 or 3 days.

BOSTON—Arr Jan 3 ship Geo Turner. McLellan, Pilitau Prusis, Oct 29, Elisheur Nov 16; bark Edwin, Hatch, New-cattle E, Nov 22. Cld Br steamship America, Lang, Halifax and Liverpool, ship Northern Chief, Young, Norleans; barka Mouvepilek, Swett, Cherlesten; Emblem, Incure, Helon Misria, Nickerton, do; Osk, Refer, Will, The Haltmere, Helon Misria, Nickerton, do; Osk, Refer, Will, The Haltmere, Helon Misria, St Thomas; John R Bow, (of Providence, late of NYork) Aldrich, Matanzar, schrs Cupid, (Br) Logratt, Kingaton J. Sid, wind light, from SSE to SW steamship America, (about neon) and from below in the forence, barks Speedwell, Chester, Jon, brigs Boston, and Heather.

DAMARISOTTA—Towed down the river Dec 26 new ships Golden Rule, Mayo; 27th, Tamiscot, Borland; 30th, E Morris, Foliansbee, all supposed for southern ports. Cld 38th, new Brig Lydia Frances.

HOLMSS HOLE—Arr Jan 1 PM brig Rio Grande, Lovell, Darien 20th ult for Boston. Returned bark Ranger; brig Reuben Carver; schrs Amanda, Northera Eagle, bark Jac Cook and brig Lincoln Webb, did not sail as reported.

Arr 20 schrs Vendovi, Bray, NYcrk for Bath; St Stephen, Arr 20 schrs Vendovi, Bray, NYcrk for Bath; St Stephen, Lincoln Webb, Rio Grande, schrs E G Buxton, Saxon, Lake, Westport, Mary E Gage, Filot Fisa, Vendovi, and St Stephen.

JACKSON VILLE—Cld prev to Dec 16 brigs Matinic, John son, Bath; Rorneo, Rogers, New York.

NEW PORT—Sid Jan 1 schr R B Smith, Kelley, NYork, NEW LONDON—Arr Jan 1 sloops Jaz Laupheer, Richards, and New London, Chappell, NYork.

NEW PORT—Sid Jan 2 schr Hutoka, Dinkwater (from Lincolnville), Norfolk.

Arr Jan 2 bark Frederick Deming, Penfield, hence for Richards, Edwin Stephen.

Arr Jan 2 bark Frederick Deming, Penfield, hence for Richards and Stephen Stephen Stephen. Penfield, hence for Richards Stephen Ste

DHILAPELPHIA—Arr Jan 3, PM, larks T Dallett, Dill, Porto Calcilo 19 days; Gem, Hammond, Boston; brig Mathide (Gren), Kimme, Bremen; sebrs Jacob Raymond, Bourne, Nanticlet via New Beldord; Delaware, Harding, and Emma, Hoffords, Boston.
CREGON—Sid from Columbia river abt Nov 1 brig Metropolls, Simsen, Honolulu.
PROVIDENCE—Arr Jan 3 propeller Ospray, Kinney, N York.
PORTLAND—Cld Jan 2 bark St Jago, Fogg, NYerk (with her inward cargo from Sagua).

STONINGTON—Arr Jan Sachrs Jane, Hall, NYork; C W STONINGTON—Arr Jan Sachrs Jane, Hall, NYork; C W Chapin, Farnum, Clinton for Providence; D Ellis, Pervere, Providence for Rappahanneck.

ST MARK—In per Dec 26 barks W II Bredie, Crary, and Convoy, Hupper, for NYork with despatch; brig Samsen, Convoy, Hupper, for NYork with despatch; brig Samscu, Kurray, for do 39th.

WILMINGTON, NC—Arr Dec 30 brig S P Brown, Precomac, Cardense; sehr J H Planner, Pierce, Providence; 3ist, brig Samuel & Edward, Raymond, Martinique; score Gardner Pike (3 manted), Cranmer, and Mary Powell, Davidson, NYork. Cl 30th, schrs Alba, Thomons, and Jonas Smith, Furman, do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

165 CANAL STREET, NEAR VARICE.—W. & H. assortment of the latest patterns of stoves, for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves and ranges lined with sospitone, and repaired, grates set end repaired, stoves put up, and pipe furnished for same. Also, soapstone griddles for sale wholesale and retail. The excellence of the griddles consists in their requiring but one greasing when used.

DR. H. C. THORP'S CARMINANTIA, OR PANACEA for cure of consumption, scrofula, dyspepsia or indigestion, liver complaint, uteers, king's evil, and all other diseases. The Dr. himself can be consulted at his office, No. 7 West Broadway, Girard House, at all times, and the medicine altered to suit the case. Price \$1 per bottle.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.—ALL PERSONS CLAIMING Lestates, legacies, &c., &c., in Europe, can find a complete list of all unclaimed dividends of the Bank of England, East India stocks and South Sea Company, and also a list of all the heirs at-law and next of kin advertisements that have appeared in the English papers during the last cantury, (amounting in all to 50,000 different names,) by calling at the office of the subscriber. In many of these advertisements, American heirs are particularly inquired after. An examination of this collection, for one surname, can be made either personally or by letter, on receipt of \$1, and copies of advertisements can be had for a reasonable compensation. The subscriber undertakes the collection of property in England, on the most reasonable terms, and flatters himself, from past experience, (having spent the past year in England investigating such matters,) that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all such as favor him with a call.

333 Broadway, New York, rooms 17 and 18, up stairs.

HERE'S THAT WILL MAKE THY WHISKERS OR moustache to grow luxuriantly in six weeks, and will not statu or injure the skin; it's my magical onguent, price \$1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, 107 Nassau street, Hayes, 175 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Zeiber, 44 South Third street, Philadelphia; Spalding, 27 Tremont row, Boston.

NEW STYLE OF PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE subscribers beg to inform gestlemen and citizens generally that they have opened a store at No. 314 Broadway, with an extensive assortment of the above noted boots and shoes, manufactured by Roudiers, in Paris, who received the gold medal at the exhibition in 1849. Boots and shoes manufactured for the wholesale and retail trade.

DELAFOND & LEFEBYRE.

RUFFLES FLUTED AND CRIMPED—GENTLEMEN'S shirt bosoms and ladies ruffles done at the shortest notice, at 131 Cauai street.

WORTH KNOWING.—FAMILIES WHO WISH TO VORTH KNOWING.—FABILIADS WHO WIGH A CONCOUNTING TO A COUNTY OF THE COUNT

the 'new Senator to vote on the election of a United States Senator. Will he not '—Albany Argus, Jan. 4.

The Catholic Priests and the Alms House Children at Albany.

[From the Albany Regi-ter, Jan. 4.]

We noticed on Monday the fact that on Saturday last the lady of Mayor Farmelee visited the Alms House, and distributed among the young and the oid of the inmates of that institution a large number of cakes and books as New Year's presents. The books were mainly given out to the children—"little people" from three to ten years of age—and many hearts were thus made glad.

On each Sunday morning Rev. Mr. Dyer and Mr. Calder, city missionaries, hold divine service at the Alms House, at which all the inmates who choose to do so, attend. In the afternoons of that day, priests and teachers of the Roman Catholic church attend, and dispense to those who hold to the faith of that donomination, instruction and counsel peculiar to Catholicism.

On Sunday last four of these "teachers" assembled the children in the school-room, and finding them possessed of the little gift-books distributed among them by Mrs. Parmelee affected to find in some of them what they called "heresy," "osioon," &c. So they took them all away from the children, threw some of them what they called "heresy," "osioon," &c. So they took them all away from the children, threw some of them into the fire, and pocketed the rest!

The fact was communicated to the Superintendent, Mr. Hurst, and he promptly addressed a note to the agressors, stating that he would be pleased to ace them at his office. At the close of their ministrations, they called on the superintendent, and that gentieman, not knowing that they had destroyed any of the books, informed them that he understood they had taken possession of a number of them, and directed them to give them up at ouce. They deported themselves arrogantly, until they were informed by Mr. Hurst that they must live up to the rules of the institution, or they would not be suffered to visit it at all.

On delivering up t settlement and cultivation, shall hereafter be considered as authorizing an entry in such cases, only on proof of actual settlement and improvement by the party making such application, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose, and the eath of the applicante that it is for their own use, and not in trust for another.

Mr. Mordecai Oliver proposes the following amendment: